FROM BRYAN'S HOME.

Political Notes and Observations from the Popocrat Candidate's Own City.

PLATFORM ANALYZED.

A Constant Appeal to Class Preju dice in the Interest of Silver Mine Owners

Business men are studying the money question. Mr. Bryan has seen by to tell his audiences over and over again that the business men of the country are against free silver partly because they don't know anything about the question better times, and partly because they are dishenest. In this Mr. Bryan misleads his followers and misrepresents the business men. It may be true that what is called free silver agitation started first among the farmers rather than among the business men, but later the business men have read the free-silver literature, have read both sides of the question, until at the present time the business men of the nation are thoroughly informed from a business standpoint and from a nonpartisan standpoint on the money question. It is probably true that the politicians that oppose silver are moved by prejudice and self-interest to a certain degree just as the politicians who favor free silver are moved by self-interest to a certain degree; but the business men, the men who are managing the business concerns of the country, the bankers, and the financiers have made it a part of their business to read up on the money ques-tion, to become thoroughly informed, and they have passed upon the question from they have passed upon the question from a business and not from a political stand-point. Mr. Bryan, recognizing the mor-al force of the business judgment of the country and knowing that this business judgment condemns free coinage as a dangerous thing, seeks to discredit the business mind of the country by denouncdusiness mind of the country by denouncing it as ignorant and dishonest on the money question. Mr. Bryan professes to desire a restoration of the industries of this country. At the same time he denounces the business men of the country and proposes a plan which he knows they are afraid of.

The threat of free trade is the cam-paign of '92 and in the election of '92. frightened the business mind of the counfrightened the business mind of the coun-itry, first into distrast and doubt and then into a panic, the effect of which is still on. The question above all others at this time is how to remove this business depression from the business mind. Mr. depression from the business mind. Mr. Bryan says that free coinage will revive the industries, but at the same time he admits that the business mind is against it and is afraid of it. The effect of this threat of free coinage is to make every capitalist hide his money, to make every banker afraid of investments, to make every dollar creep into the darkest corner of the safety vault, and by this process of usoney hiding and money hoarding which is now going on all over the United States, the circulating money of the country is disappearing from active use faster than all the government mints could coin new money if they were now under a free coinage law.

Laboring men are crowding around Mr. Bryan to hear his speeches and many of them appear to be pleased with what he says. He talks kindly to the laboring man and his words are as sweet as honey. But the thinking laboring man knows that so long as industry, that is, the mind force which is managing industry, is afraid of free coinage, that all plans for the enlargement of in-dustry or the employment of labor are suspended, pending the discussion of money question, and that these plans will be taken up and carried into execu-tion only when the business mind of the country is assured by the election of McKinley that there is to be a sound siness policy in the government of this

George Groot, chairman of the Nation al Silver party, speaking at Lincoln, Neb., on September 8, from the steps of the state capitol building, with Mr. Bryan sitting near him, denounced the bankers as the enemies of society, and declared that the financiers of Wall ould be hung to the telegraph street should be hung to the telegraph poles. On the evening of September 7. im front of the Hotel Lincoln. in Lin-coln. Neb., Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota denounced the bankers and the financiers of this country as the enemies of the people, enemies of prosperity, and declared that their influence upon this country ought to be set aside. Now, what do the followers of Mr. Bryan ex-pect to happen to the laboring men and to the farmers of this country, whe they, by reason of their superior number, have voted out the banker and the business man and have voted in this new system of finance? What force will take the place of this business mind force when it has been displaced? When the country has struck down its present bankers, its present financiers, its present business men, its present when the common people by a majority vote have paralyzed this business power what other force will take its place and form plans for the employment of labor, for the carrying on of commerce and for the management of all the indus trial forces which give vitality to the material body of the nation?

On the afternoon of September 8 is front of the state capitol building at Lincoln. Mr. Bryan, after denouncing the business element of the country be-cause it is against him in this contest, congratulated himself that the laboring men of the country believed in him and that enough of the farmers believed in him that these two elements united in this election would enable him to sweep the country in November. This he characterizes a victory of the people, because it will bring them better times. It may be very pleasing to Mr. Bryan when h looks out into the faces of laboring me and farmers who appland such speech as this, but what reason have the boring men and farmers to expect be es through the election of Ma when he himself admits that th siness men of this nation regard hi election as a memor to business and prosperity? Can you revice business by doing that which paralyzes the hope and courage of business meh? When the industries of the nation revive, there must be some mind force in the country to bring it about. There must also be capitalists who believe in the future and who are ready to invest money. There must be banks and these banks must not only have funds, but they must be will-ing to invest these funds, and they must believe and have confidence before they can consent. Mr. Bryan admits that they are not consenting now; will they

speech in front of the Hotel Lincoln, someone asked, "What about Mr. New-all?" Donnelly replied, "I know nothing of Mr. Newall and I don't want anything to do with him. If I had my way he would come off of that ticket in twenty-four hours." Mr. Donnelly then went into a bitter tirade against all bankers and basiness men in general, and the laboring mea who heard him anolanded his utterances. Now it must applanded his atterances. Now it must have occurred to the more thoughtful of these laboring aren that every day's work and every dollar paid to labor must first be thought out and planned by some business mind. Before labor can begin in any industry there must be some thought force and some business judg-taent which passes upon the plans of that industry and believes that it will succeed. There must be financiers, bankers and capitalists to consent and their consent must be based upon the faith that the industry will succeed. If Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were capitalists and business men, then they talists and business men, then they themselves might promise employment to labor. Or, if the plans proposed by Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were receiving the endersement of the business judgment of others who have capital, then it might seem reasonable that free coincide might revive industry and bring hoster times.

better times.

Mr. Bryan and his corps of free silver orators constantly denounce idle capital. Mr. Bryan knows that idle capital is always the result of lack of confidence. He also knows that idle capital makes idle men. If one set of men have the capital and another set of men who are workers stand ready to be employed by this capital, then there must be a condition of harmony between the people who own the capital and the men who stand ready to go to work or there will be no work. If a plan is proposed which makes capital afraid, and if the workers stand ready by their votes and their majorities to carry out this plan, then it is but antural that the men who control the capital, being afraid of his new plan, will hoard their capital and keep it idle rather than risk it under conditions which they believe will be disastrous. Does it then avail anything to the laboring man that this capital is denounced as the enemy of the country? Edison was once a laboring man, but is now a capitalist. When he was a laboring man his opinions and his plans were in a certain degree dependent upon the plans and the opinions of some one else. When Edison was a laborer, employed in constructing machines, whether he was employed or not depended unon his employer. If the employer found by experience that the work in which he was engaged was unprofitable to him, then Mr. Edison lost his job. Now, Mr. Edison of a condition where he was a worker with his hands only, into a condition having evolved by his own exertions out of a condition where he was a worker with his hands only, into a condition where he has become a great mind force which controls industry, is vastly more in ortant to labor than he was before. Then he could consent to the employment of only one man, himself. Now he can consent to the employment of thourands of men, and whether they are employed or not depends more upon his judgment than upon their own. The industries of the world, no matter who is employed in them, have always been and always will be under the control and direction of be under the control and direction of mind. Majorities have nothing to do with it except as the majorities are in harmony with this mind force and have the approval of its judgment.

Whether 500 or 5000 men are employed at the Burlington machines shops at Lia-coln, Nebraska, during the next four coln, Nebraska, during the next four years, depends not upon the political judgment of the men who are employed in these machine shops, but upon the business judgment of those who must furnish money to pay for this labor. And this business judgment, looking always to the financial policy of the government for signs of business safety or of business danger, is inspired with confidence or is inspired with fear as it interprets the business prosperity of the future by the political conditions of the future. If this business mind sees in the election of Bryan and cheap money signs of future Bryan and cheap money signs of future stagnation and depression, then it is but natural that it should keep the number of loved to the very least possible limit. People who ride in the Burlington trains along by the town of Havelock near Lincoln where these machine shops are located, can see the signs of business lepression and can interpret the doubt depression and can interpret the doubt that is in the mind of the directors of the road, when they see the side tracks lined with broken engines which the small force of men employed are not able to repair. If the laboring people of the East were at work today there would be a market in these great centers of industry in the East for Nebraska's food product, and then these great railroad systems would require every engine and every car which they own to be in repair and all the wheels would be kept rolling night and day carrying the great crops of Kansas, Nebraska and lowa to the food-constraint Part. This condition suming East. This condition would em-ploy labor and give value to farm products. The whole theory of Western suc-cess depends upon the activity of Eastern industry and the activity of Eastern in-dustry depends upon the faith and confi-dence of the Eastern business mind.

A hired man cannot be employed upon farm without the consent of the own of the farm.

A carpenter cannot get employment without the consent of the builder who is engaged in building houses, and the builder cannot get the house to build without the consent of the men who have the money to build houses. In all lines of industry the man who works with his hands is dependent upon the man who works with his hands is dependent upon the man who works with his mind and in all countries the mind workers are the controllers of industry. When the mind workers and those who have the making of the plans for industry have confi-A carpenter cannot get employment of the plans for industry have confi-dence that industry will be profitable

then there is employment.

William Jennings Bryan and his plat-Window Jennings Bryan and his plat-form is a menace to industry and Mr. Bryan knows it. The conviction is fast-ened deep upon him and the leaders of his cause, that the thing which they are his cause, that the thing which they are trying to accomplish is against the busi-ness judgment of the American people. They are condemned by the mind work-ers of the nation, and because they realize this, they constantly appeal to class prejudice, boping that there are laborers and farmers who hate the busi-ness men and the employers of labor, that when all these haters are organized into one great army there will be enough of them to carry this election for Mr. of them to carry this election for Mr. Bryan and for the mine owners of Colo-rado, in whose interest his caudidacy ex-

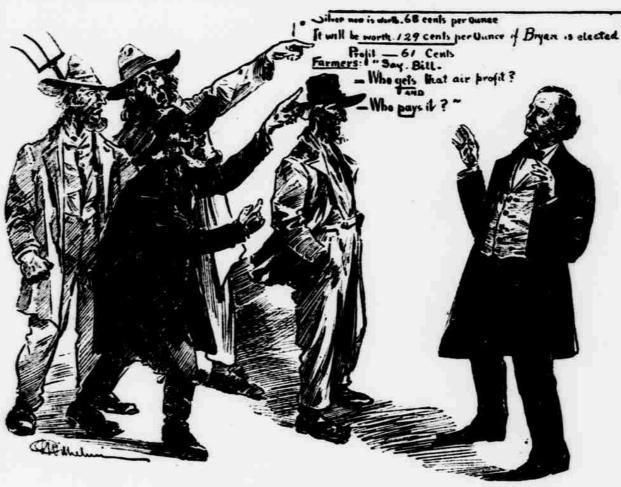
Silver Dollars Are Legal Tender. Many of the "plain people" of the United States have wondered what is meant, when it is said that Congress in 1873 struck down one-half the money in the country. The figure is forcible but somewhat obscure. The Denver News comes to the rescue. It says: "By the legislation of 1873 the mints were not only closed to silver but the silver money of the country was demonstrated. money of the country was demonetized it was deprived of its legal tender quali

it was deprived of its legal tender quality. Thus the silver money of the country was struck down."

The News is in error. Section 67 of
the act of 1873 contained a proviso that
"this act shall not be construed to affect
any act done, right accrued, or penalty
incurred, under former acts, but every
such right is saved." This language
preserved the legal tender quality of the
silver dollar, since the right to pay one's
debts in silver dollars was one of the
rights accrued under former acts, which When Ignations Donnelly was de-nouncing the bankers and the financiers as the enemies of their country, in his

the Pacific states. An acre in here washington, washington, washington, washington, washington, burntred inventions washington.

SOME PERTINENT BUT RATHER EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS FOR MR. BRYAN.



-Chicago Tribune, August 26.

As he comes upon the stage and as the applause breaks forth he smiles. It is a pleased smile-properly speaking, a The grin of one to whom the rells of "Hurray for Bill" and the applause of a gallery is food and drink and raiment. Applause, of what kind it does not matter, is what the nature of the man thrives upon. The recognition of him as a great man, a hero, a deliverer cannot but make him smile.

He appreciates the joke.

He composes his features as he re-members what is expected of him. His attitude at once suggests the hero of the melodrama the "tank show." He looks this way, then that, and then tolooks this way, then that, and then to-ward the part of his audience from which comes the most hilarious demon-stration. He grins again, as he thinks of his side of it. If the noise continues, he turns to those about him and smiles naively. But he is not afraid of it. The eyes glow and gratification shows in every movement shapes and action The eyes glow and grainication shows in every movement, glance and action.

He is introduced and stands erect and again grius. It is not the pleasing, dignified acknowledgment in keeping with the honor to which the man aspires, but the smile of the magician to the audience that cheers because it is mystified. He

the smile of the magician to the audience that cheers because it is mystilled. He raises a restraining hand to hush the demonstration. The movement is graceful, nothing more. Like every gesture be makes, it lacks strength. The hands are weak, hopelessly so. If the applause continues, he waits, posing as if for the camera. He is patient. A dignified statesman's very presence would command silence after the first burst of applause. It would not be necessary for the great man to wait until every uncouth wit had made his joke, but this man lacks the dignity of the position. He plays for the gallery, and the gallery whistles, stamps and claims him for its very own. very own. He begins his address with a weil

turned sentence, which he knows will ease his audience. In fact, from first please his audicuee. In fact, from first to last, it is his effort by skillful re-treats never to offend. He is capable of a fair flight in words, but at no time is he an orator. At no time does ne bring a known fact to the notice of his hearers; then an argument, then one condi-tion, and still another, and then, as a climax, as one indisputable, unanswera-ble declaration, rounded and full, guarded and protected by logic, launch it forth at his listeners. His flight of words alleged to be oratory—are made to divert the mind from questioning his asser-tions. He sours in an outburst, the the mind from questioning his assertions. He soars in an outburst, the ground work of which is as old as the human voice, to please the ear of his listeners and keep their thoughts on the wing. These flights appeal to all that is emotional. They are seldom original; they extract no new thoughts and they is emotional. They are seldom original; they express no new thoughts, and they bear his trade mark. He makes assertions while the audience is under the in-fluence of his heroics. He pours forth what he thinks, and declares it to be what he thinks, and deciries it to be true, but when the time arrives in the course of his remarks when the facts to back his assertions should be heard, behold another flight in Fourth of July

ireworks.

Labor applauds itself, and this man knows it. He recognizes that "sacrifice," "crucified." "down-trodden." "the people," "sweat of the face," and similar words and phrases arouse in the ordinary audience an imperative desire to applaud. For logic he uses heroics, for argument words used by truly great men, but which no more apply to his subjest than to the crucifixion.

He compares himself to the Man of Gallice without a blush.

He defies facts as Ajax did the lightning.

He declares that something can be got out of nothing; that a miner will be able to get 53 cents' worth of metal coined in-to \$1 and in the same breath insists that the miner will sell that metal to anyone who will buy it for 52 cents and give the buyer the chance to make that profit instead of himself. Why the miner will bell at 53 cents and lose the coined profit, he explains by a highly colored account of a "crime" which has nailed "labor to a cross of gold."

He refuses to believe that capital is of any use except to starve and grind down mankind. Insinuations, that every man should

Insimations, that every man should have more than enough in spite of his hibits, his drunkenness or his improvidence, he lavishes upon his hearers.

Declarations, that a country is all wrong which gives every man who will work with head and hands a chance to be above those who will not, he beliebes that it to be above those who will not, he beliebes

forth in torrents.
"My friends," he says, and advise those to whom he applies the term as a sane man would hesitate to advise his

rorst enemy.

He distributes chaff, coolly predicts a panie, quotes the words of Christ as glibly as the rowdy uses his name, and having directed the eyes of his hearers upon a bubble which floats pleasingly about, he says: "I thank you."

Paul Armstrong.

In all parts of the country women have organized campaign committees, working under the direction of the Woman's bu-reau of the national Republican commitee. They distribute literature and use their personal influence with husbands, brothers and other relatives to secure their votes for the good cause, paying especial attention to first voters.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY. A. CREAMERY LESSON.

Effects of Industrial Depression in Cities Brought Home in a Practical Way.

STORY OF A KANSAS FARMER.

Decrease in the Consumption of Food by Laborers Affects the Sale of Farm Products

A Jock-feeder of Kansas, recently in Kansas City, tells a story that s worth repeating for the excellent lesson which it teaches. In a certain town was a creamery. It gathered the cream from the farms within a radius of ten miles and manufactured about 400 pounds of butter per day. Beyond the limits of this circle from which cream was gathered there were a number of farmers who desired to sell cream, but were not able to do so because the wagons from the creamery did not reach their farms. One day a delegation of these farmers called at the office of the creamery to consult the manager with reference to the enlargement of its business so as to include them and their neighbors. They explained to the manager that by sending his teams a few miles farther in all directions he would double the quan-tity of creamgathered, double the amount of butter produced and consequently double the profits of the creamery. The farmers were disappointed when they saw by the look on the manager's face that their proposition was not favorably received. There had been a great deal of gossip among the farmer patrons of the creamery that the price paid for cream was too low and that the profits of the concern were larger than they ought to be, and now these farmers could not understand why a business which was making exorbitant profits should not be willing to enlarge itself, to double its output and consequently double its profits.

The manager explained that to enlarge the circle of their farmer patrons would require an additional number of men and teams to gather the cream. equire additional machinery and an enrequire additional machinery and an en-larged plant with more buttermakers and other operatives, all of which meant an additional investment of money in which he did not feel justified

at this time.

He explained that the price of butter was low, that thousands of laboring men in the cities being out of employment oleomargarine and other cheap imita-tions of butter, and because of all these discouraging circumstances he was unable to consider a proposition to sole to consider a proposition to enlarge the business of the creamery. The manager went on to explain that a creamery in Kansas, Nebraska or Iowa depended apon the big cities for its customers. In small towns many of the people keep cows of their own, but in the big cities such as Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, where thousands of laboring men are gathered, the farmers find their best customers not only for dairy products but all the other food products of the farm. The families of these laboring men are extravagant eaters and extravagant buyers of farm products when they have the money to buy with.

When the laboring men in these cities When the laboring men in these cities are employed they consume vast quantities of butter, eggs, flour, meal, beef and poultry. The thousands of creameries in Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska had more orders for their product than they could supply before the Democrational is stooped the industries in the cities and the orthe laboring men out of work panic stooped the mainstries in the cities and threw the laboring men out of work. In the last two years the demand for food products have been less and less, showing that the families of the laboring men in the cities are growing more and more economical in their consumption of more economical in their consumption of food. In a long conversation with the manager of the creamery, these farmers gathered the idea, as they had never understood it before, that the food-pro-ducing farm is dependent upon the food-consuming city for its market and that the price of food and the demand for it depends upon the employment at good the price of food and the demand for it depends upon the employment at good wages of the laboring people of the cities. This much the farmers had al-ready understood in a general way, but they had never stopped to realize the far more important truth, that the manage-ment of these great laboring employing inducting developes entirely upon the industries devolves entirely upon the trained business minds of the heads of these industries whom the Popocratic orstors now denounce as plutocrats, and enemies of the common people. It is very fine sport for eloquent office-seeking politicians to denounce the men who manage the labor industries, to call them "plutocrats," "goldbugs," "robbers," "op-"plutocrats," "goldbugs," "robbers," "op-pressors" and other offensive names, but after all these eloquent speeches have been delivered and after all this mis-chievous talk has had its effect

upon the farmer mind, the truth, the great truth, still remains that the mind of the business man must origin-ate all the plans for the employment of idle labor, and whether these industries idle labor, and whether these industries are little by little enlarged each year, employing more and more men, or whether they are little by little narrowed each year, employing less and less men, depends, not upon the judgment or the political views of the men employed, but upon the judgment of the men who employ. When the farmers in the country and the laborers in the city suffer themselves to be led into some great national movement which the business mind believes is dangerous, then this business mind, in order to protect the interests over which it presides, begins the process of which it presides, begins the process of narrowing its operations to suit the new conditions.

conditions.

A farmer may believe in free coinage and a laboring man may believe in free coinage, but if the business mind of the coinary on which both the farmer and the laboring man is dependent is afraid of free coinage, then the threat of free coinage, instead of breathing new life into industry, strikes it with the paralysis of death. of death.

Every earnest thinking man in this country at this time, whether he be a farmer or a laborer, above all things, above all party or personal preferences, desires to see the industries of the nation revived, because labor can find employ-ment and farm produce find a market in

ment and turn produce and a market in no other way.

When all the arguments have been ex-hausted on both sides, the whole ques-tion narrows into this proposition, that activity in industry is dependent upon the confidence the business men have in the financial and tariff policy of the authe financial and tariff policy of the na-tional government. Farmers may have confidence in some untried and catchy proposition, and the laboring man may have confidence and even be enthusias-tic, but if the mind of the business man hesitates then industry languishes. A thousand laboring men may stand ready to go to work in a fectory. And the go to work in a factory. And the these laboring men with food, but if the managers of the factory are afraid to start it, then it will not start. It may appear to these thousand laborers and to these farmers that the managers of the factory are unreasonable, and that they have more power in the nation than they ought to have, but the truth will remain forever, that mind, and not ma jorities, is the controlling force upon which the industry of the nation depends and that the judgment of one trained business mind is worth more to a om-monity than the judgment of many men who work with their muscles on the farm and in the factory.

The present interest in anything relating to silver recalls James Russell Lowell's witty rhymes of twenty years ago: A DIALOGUE.

"Jones owns a silver mine" "Pray who is Jones"

Don't yex my ears with horrors like Jones

owns."
"Why, Jones is Senator, and so he strives
To make us buy his ingots all our lives
At a stiff premium on the market price,
A sliver currency would be so nice."
"What is Jones' plan?" "A coinage, to be

sure. To rise and fall with Wall street's temperature, wish to treat the crowd; your dollar indreamed percentums while they mix the drinks."
"Jones' mine's quicksitver, then?"—"Your wit won't pass;
His coin's mercurial, but his mine is brass."
"Jones owns"—"Again: your iteration's

Than the slow toriure of an echo-verse, Fil tell you one thing Jones won't own-

That the cat hid beneath the meat is his.

- Cleveland World.

He is Mistaken

He is MISTAKEN.

In his speech at Springfield, O., on Wednesday, Candidate Bryan spoke of 'the nation's peasantry. There are no peasants in this country, and the man who attempts to make such a classification is unworthy the support of the free American sovereigns. Every man is a prince and no man is a peasant. With the ballot in his hand, the order ranks with Vanderbilt. The rich voter ranks with Vanderbill. The rich man of today may be the poor man to-morrow, and he who is not endowed with wealth at this moment may be a millionaire before the close of a dec-ade. This arraying of the people of the United States into classes is the most permicious thing that has ever been attempted in this country, and the demagogues who are engaged in the un-richteous attempt deserve the contempt righteous attempt deserve the contemp

ato which they are sure to fall. Remember This. When Bourke Cockran, in his recen fellowing sentence, he uttered a sentence which should be posted over the door of every honest laboring man, whether Republican or Democrat, in this country I can take a \$10 gold piece and defy all the power of all the governments of this earth to take 5 cents' value from it. I can go to the attermost ends of the earth, and wherever I present it, its value will be unquestioned, unchallenged. That gold dollar the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party divisions, demand shall be paid the laborer when he earns it, and no power on earth shall cheat him out of the sweat of his brow."—Galesburg Evening Mail.

"farmer of the Western prairie," "the

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Never was there before a presidential campaign in which the women of the country have taken such an active part as in the present struggle.

In three states of the Union, Wyo-ming, Colorado and Utah, women have the same voting privileges as men; but feminine interests in the campaign are by no means limited to those states. Intelligent women all over the country Intelligent women all over the country seem to feel that the contest has an important bearing upon the welfare of their households. They think that the cause of protection and sound money is bound up with the prosperity of the family, and they feel a great interest in the Republican presidential candidate because of the nobility of his character and his devotion to his home life.

The Women's bureau is under the direction of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the well-known orator and political writer of Des Moines, Ia., for several years president of the Woman's National Republican association. The bureau is established in commodious quarters in the Anditorium Annex, Chicago, quite away from the noise and activities of the national committee, where Mrs. Foster is provided with every convenience, and assisted by capable aids.

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The Woman's Republican association is composed of thinking, active women—omer intensely alive to the best interests of their country and homes. The Woman's association is not a suffrage association. Many of its members denot believe in suffrage at all. It is not a moral reform association, although many of its members are engaged in the philanthropies and reforms which illumine this decade of our national history. They do not seek to utilize the Republican association to advance any of these racy do not seek to utilize the Republican association to advance any of these retorms. Its members are simply, and all the time, Republicans, laboring for the support of the principles of that party and for the election of its candidates.

Mrs. Foster's immediate associate and assistants in the work are women of capabilities in various lines. Mrs. and assistants in the work are women of capabilities a various lines. Mrs. Thomas W. Chace, the general secretary, resides in East Greenwich, R. L. and from there exercises a watchful care for the work in the New Engiand states. Mrs. Chace has an extensive acquaintance and is identified with many great charities, philanthropies and societies, aside from her political duties. The national treasurer. Miss Helen Varwick Boswell of New York city, has supervision over the headquarters of her state, located at 1473 Broadway. Miss Boswell has inaugurated the plan of personal visits among the women in the tenement districts of New York, for the purpose of showing the women the meanpurpose of showing the women the mean-ing of the free coinage of silver and how ing of the free coinage of silver and how it will affect the purchasing power of their dollars. She finds these women with well-defined views on the currency question and ready to defend them, as they do in insisting that the voters in their families shall maintain them at the polls. Miss Boswell has culisted a large number of young business women to help spread the doctrines of sound money and protection and to help secure votes for the Republican candidates.

In the Chicago headquarters Mrs. Foster's chief assistant and secretary is Mrs. Alice Rosseter Willard, who has wide experience in general business and newspaper work in this country and in England. Next be comes Miss Anna Brophy of Dubaque, Ia. Miss Brophy is not only valuable for her education and wide general knowledge, but because every prece of work which passes through her hands receives her critical attention as to its correctness, its accuracy. Miss Brophy is chief stenographer. In the Chicago headquarters Mrs. For

Almost the first thing done by Mrs. Foster after opening her headquarters, was to issue an appeal to the patriotic women of the country, urging them to organize committees or clubs for sindy of the issues of the campaign, and to help promote the cause of national unity and protection. The responses have been most gratifying, coming as they have from Oregon to New Jersey. These women are directed in their work of or-ganizing and advised how to make their efforts effective. The weapons of the women are personal appeal and litera-ture. These are used to convince the women that their own personal welfare, including the interests of children and of the home, are on the side of the Republican party. This conviction assured little doubt remains as to how the vote influenced by these women will be cast.

Free Wool and Free Silver.

During the many weary months after During the many weary months after the Wilson-Gorman tariff had given the death blow to the wool industry free trade journals assured their readers that the blow would not be fatal. In time the industry would regive. Considerable pru-dence was manifested as to dates, but the prediction was confident that in the course of time the industry would re-cover from its paralysis. The Philadel-phin Record was one of the most san-guine of these free traders. That journal simply knew that its theories could not be wrong. Free wool must and would enable our manufacturers to recover the home market for woolen goods and gradenable our manufacturers to recover the home market for woolen goods and grad-ually get a good hold on the markets of the world. In a recent issue the Rec-ord threw up the sponge. It admits that tree wool is not strong enough to carry free silver. The confidence with which it attributes the failure of its free world theory to some other person's free silver. theory to some other person's free silver theory would, if transferred to the money market, revive business even in these free trade times. Says the Record:

tracle times. Says the Record:

"The distrust engendered by the silver craze has checked sales of manufactured goods, increased the percentage of idle mills and so narrowed the outlet and crippled the financial resources of Eastern distributors of wold that the latter have practically ceased purchases of the stable in the country markets, and in many cases have refused to make even reduced cash advances on consignments."

The silver craze did not materialize until free wool had had nearly three years in which to show what it could do. During all that time the wool industry went from had to worse. Now the people are asked to believe that

dustry went from bad to worse. Now the people are asked to believe that free silver did all the mischief.—St. Jo-seph (Mo.) Herald.

Give it to the Indians.

"Let us restore the conditions that existed prior to 1873," says Mr. Teller. Very well; let us tear up all the railroads that have been built since then, let us reduce the acreage of wheat and let us reduce the acreage of wheat and corn and cotton to what it was then; let us send back to barbarism those parts of the world that have since been reclaimed to civilization; let us plug up the Russian oil wells and destroy the wheat fields of India and the Argentine; let us smooth ever the hills of Leadville and Cripole Creek, and fill up the mines, and reduce the production of silver from \$170,000,000 a year to \$60,000,000; let us kill off about 30,000,000 of our people, so as to make the population what it was in 1873; let us have a paper basis for our money, as we had then, and gold at a premium of 15 cents or more on the dollar- in short, let us try to turn back the lar- in short, let us try to turn back the hand on time's dial, and make everybody as happy and wealthy as all the peoule are now alleged to have been before 1873.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

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